REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,421.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, Commander J. B. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 30	Leave Colombo	9
,, Carwar 2	,, Galle	10
,, Mangalore 3	,, Naranatam	13
,, Cannanore 4	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Tellicherry 4	,, Madras	16
,, Calicut 5	,, Coconada	18
,, Beypore 6	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Cochin 6	,, Pointpalam	20
,, Alleppy 7	,, Coopaulpore	20
,, Tuticorin 8	,, False Point	21
	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-ligherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,022 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

Nov. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave BUSREH	11
Arrive Kurrachee 25	Arrive Fao	11
,, Gwadur 27	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat 29	,, Bahrein	13
Dec	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas 1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga 2	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire 5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao 7	,, Kurrachee	26
,, BUSREH 8	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hewgrave, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd November, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay ...	Saturday.	Leave Cochin ...	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	Sunday.	,, Calicut	Saturday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	Monday.	,, Cannanore	Sunday.
,, Coompta	Monday.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Coompta	Monday.
,, Cannanore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Calicut	Wednesday.	,, Vingorla	Tuesday.
,, Beypore	Wednesday.	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Meadow Str et, No. 14, and the Undersigned.

HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE DADU,
No. 91, Nacoda Mohalla. Owner.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horse	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
,, Suez	36	22	8	
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-0	
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

JOHN HALL AND SONS'
RIFLE POWDER,
IN 1lb. FLASKS, Nos. 2 AND 6.
Wholesale to the Trade only.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
Special Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "AUSTRALIA" (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. N. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	1 0	0 8	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 4	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 6	0 6
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	1 0	0 8	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 4	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUMI ALLOWANCES Resolved.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6-8 lbs.
5 ,, ,, 4½ ,, 7 lbs.
2 ,, Grey Domestics, 21-22 lbs.
4 Cases Check Linen Dhoties, 9 by 45.
17 ,, Disinfecting Powder.
12 Boxes Claret, Medoc.
12 ,, Do. St. Julien.
2 Gold Double-cased Watches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Brougham in good order, with strong Australian Mare and Harness.

NOTICE.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No 582 of 1872.

SHA HURRIVULLUBDASS CULLIANDASS...Plaintiff.
vs.
JAVAREE PUNALALL POONAMCHUND and MOOLTANEE TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS.....Defendants.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Acting Master in Equity.

A very valuable Ruby, weighing about 11½ Rutees.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE at the China Depository in Meadow Street will be resumed TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and not on WEDNESDAY as previously announced, at or about 12 o'clock noon, from No. 705.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEEWADY LANE, IN NEW SONAPORE STREET.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from Mr. Pedro Salvador Rodrigues, the Assignee of the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st January 1871, and made between Thomas Govind and Marian Thomas of the one part, and Jose Francisco Rodrigues of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, of which the said Thomas Govind and Marian Thomas are the fazendars, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Nos. 88 and 89, situate on the south side of Churneewady Lane, at New Sonapore Street, in the sub-district of Bhoole hwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west and south by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee untook, on the north by the said Churneewady Lane. And also all those fazendaree rent, and also all other fazendaree right, rents and payments issuing and payable out of the piece of land in the occupation of several persons, situate at New Sonapore Street, on the south side of the Churneewady Cart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 83, containing by admeasurement altogether 1,223 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, on the west by the property of Byramjee Hormusjee, on the north partly by the property of Pedro Fernandez and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, and on the south by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Suntook.

Further particulars and the names of the fazundaree tenants, and the rents paid by them, respectively, can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1872.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POORAN AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY
WILL GIVE THEIR NEXT PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
EVERYTHING NEW.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT.
ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE
OF
JAPANESE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

☞ REMEMBER THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THESE WONDERFUL ARTISTES.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS TUKHTSINGJEE,
THAKORE SAHIB OF BHOWNUGGUR.
THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1872.
THE FAVOURITE PLAY OF
GOOLNAR THE CHASTE,
WITH A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, at No. 6, Hornby Row, and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance commencing at 8-30.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH, G.C.S.I.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1872.
THE WELL-KNOWN PLAY OF
GOOLAY BUKAVLEE,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had of Mr. DADABHOY SORABJEE PATELL at the Victoria Theatre, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30.

ON THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER 1872,
GOOLAY BUKAVLEE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS
THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUD.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES and SPIRITS.

PORT WINE.
SHERRIES.
CLARET.
BURGUNDIES.
GERMAN WINES.
CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
BRANDIES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

GUINNESS STOUT,
BY SPARKES & MOLINE.

CROSS and BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES.
AT REDUCED PRICES; APPLY FOR PRICE LIST.

FINEST CHINA TEA.

PRICE'S PATENT BELMONT SPERM SALOON CANDLES.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS
CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO
J. NEUBERG.

AN EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, well known, who has been engaged in MERCANTILE PURSUITS in Bombay for the last eleven or twelve years, is desirous of entering into arrangements with RAJAS or DURBARS, to undertake their business as AGENT's, both in England and India.—Apply by letter to H., *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOMANJEE KHODAIDAD ERANEE, of Bombay, Parsi by Parsee inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL us all that PIECE or PARCEL of ENAMEE LAND or GROUND, with messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at Par li, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Soparee-Bag public road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed under No. 28, standing in the name of Bomanjee Khodaidad, containing by admeasurement 16,282 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Soparee-Bag Road, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee, on the north by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on the south partly by the property of Manekjee Nowrojee and partly by the property of Jevanjee Manekjee or Soparee-Bag. All persons having claim on the said property, or any parts thereof, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing to our Attorneys, Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated the 19th day of November 1872.

GOODARZ MEHRBAN ERANEE,
ARDESHIR MEHRBAN ERANEE.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC. (Treacher's celebrated 3/4 Brandy Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks ..... do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the Cognac brands of Hennessey, Mast B, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit.....	18 0	21 0

Ezshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marker superiority of their productions.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-fronts, and quite in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co. have the pleasure to inform Presidents of Regimental Messes and Clubs that they CAN now SUPPLY

YELLOW SEAL SHERRY,
in quarter casks at Rs. 160 per cask.
VINO DE PASTO,
at Rs. 175 per cask.

Intending purchasers will find this a most economical way of procuring supplies.

Dean Lane, Nov. 13, 1872.

NOTICES.

POSTPONEMENT.

HELLER'S WONDERS,
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THE SECOND REPRESENTATION
WILL BE GIVEN
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21ST.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—A GENTLEMAN of EXPERIENCE is required as MANAGER of an established London Company, Branch Offices of which are about to be opened at Calcutta and the other Presidency Towns. Applications to be addressed to "DIRECTOR," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

VELVETEEN POLONAISES.
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
White and Coloured, in all sizes.
SILK, SATIN, and FLORAL FANS.
BOUQUET HOLDERS and SCENT BOTTLES.
TORTOISE SHELL and GOLD BROOCHES and EAR DROPS.
GILT LOCKETS, BRACELETS, and SETS.
HAIR PINS, BRACELETS, PENDENTS, and SETS.
RICH SATINS, in all COLOURS.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
Grcs Grains, Ducasses, and Cords.
FIGURED TARLATANS.
GRENADINE ROBES.
WOOL SLIPPERS and CUSHIONS.
CLOTH and VELVET SMOKING CAPS for Braiding.

15, MEADOW STREET,
THE
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in his City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

MR. D. SADLER,
LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now approved to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks Mazagon.

18th September 1872.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furloughs, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medica, Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, 23, Regent Street, 10, North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to	
BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	,, 10 8
MADRAS	,, 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,, 12 8

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. P. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. H. AGA KHAN has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from ESSOO MAHADOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Undermentioned property. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are required to send in particulars thereof, to the Undersigned, within 10 days from this date, as the expirat on of which period the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim which shall not have been then notified.—Dated this 13th day of November 1872.

PRESCOT and WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 685 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed under No. 1, and which premises are bounded on the north by Love Lane aforesaid, on the south by the property of H. H. Aga Khan, on the east by the property belonging to and occupied by Dr. Romero, and on the west by the property of H. H. Aga Khan, and are now occupied by the said Essoo Mahadoo and his tenants.

INSURANCE.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of the WORKS upon the LOWER SIND DISTRICT of the above RAILWAY which lie south of the Sehwan Hills as far as a point about 2 miles north of Kotree, comprising 73 miles of Railway more or less.

The works consist of—

EARTHWORK.
BRIDGES and CULVERTS.
COLLECTION of BALLAST.
STATION BUILDING
STAFF QUARTERS.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole of the works on this length of 73 miles, or for any smaller length, or for all the works under any one of the above heads, but the "Earthwork" will not be let by itself.

Forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, where also the General Specification of Works, Conditions of Contract, and Plans may be seen daily between 10 A.M and 4 P.M.

No tender will be received after 4 P.M. of the 30th instant.

All tenders are to be in sealed covers.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

Copies of General Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works have been lodged in the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, and are open to the perusal of persons wishing to tender.

JOSEPH BONUS, Major R.E.,
Superintending Engineer L. S. D., Indus Valley Railway.

Kurrachee, 2nd November 1872.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES." "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN,

CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,
17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.
Black and Blue Merinos, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.
West of England Tweeds in numerous varieties.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trouserings.
Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
18,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	101
19,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½-3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10½-1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19½-5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,430
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	81p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	950
250	3,00	83	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	220
150	17,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,425
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500			Carwar Company	1,130
500	1,880	all	60 "	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co	8,250
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	960
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	990
200	4	32	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250		Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	535
100	1,00	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Timevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,700
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100 "	Alliance Spinning	2,350
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20"	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25"	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,00	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	160 p.c.	Oriental	2,700
480	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800		Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,160 xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	116½ to 116¼
Four & half per cent	105 to 103½
Four per cent	101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years 'do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been a satisfactory demand ruling, but prices remain quite unchanged. The large transactions which have come to our notice are confined to 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, which appear to be in an increasing demand. The up-country demand continues limited, but the buyers for Zanzibar are freely operating, which appears to be very likely to continue even at least for a week to come. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	3 0 to	Rs. 4	4 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	" "	4 11	0 to " 4 12 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	8¼ "	" "	5 8	0 to " 5 9 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	8 "	" "	5 8	0 to " 5 10 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	9 "	" "	6 7	0 to " 6 8 0
"	"	50 "	39 "	10 "	" "	7 1	0 to " 7 2 0
"	Printers	26 "	30 "	3 "	" "	2 6	6
"	Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" "	2 2	6 to " 2 2 9
"	"	50 "	24 "	5¼ "	" "	3 11	0 to " 3 11 6
"	Jaconnets	40 "	39 "	2¼ "	" "	2 2	0
"	"	45 "	39 "	2¾ "	" "	2 6	6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5 7	0
500	" " "	40	39	8¼ "	"	5 8	0
1,000	" " "	40	39	8¼ "	"	5 9	0
4,000	" " "	40	39	7 "	"	4 11	0
2,000	" " "	40	39	7 "	"	5 11	0
2,000	" " "	40	39	7½ "	"	5 6	0
500	" " "	40	39	5¾ "	"	4 2	6
500	" " "	45	39	6 "	"	4 3	0
500	" " (fine)	40	39	8¼ "	"	5 11	0
4,000	" " "	40	39	8¼ "	"	5 10	0
7,500	" " "	40	39	8¼ "	"	5 10	6
1,500	" Mad'polams	32	24	3 "	"	2 2	9

COTTON.

The following purchases are reported:—

13	candies	Old Verumgaum	at Rs. 211
100	"	"	" " 211
125	"	"	" " 211
75	"	Dhollera	" " 211

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers	Veg'o	£2 15s.	4th Inst.
	Trieste	£3.	
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
	Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.	
	Opium	Rs. 5 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Gauntlet	Pifort	Cocconada.
	Peru	Barcham	Moreligunge.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Golconda (s)	Col-man	Hongkong, Oct. 31.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Africa (s), 10 cases papers, Hajee Sullemon Yacoob Sons & Co.; 25 cases acid, Framjee Ardaser Davur.

Alnwick Castle, 20 cases acid, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 746 packages gunpowder and 25 cases champagne, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 60 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

Ægean (s), 50 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

Gitana, 10 cases eu de cologne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 4 cases papers, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 25 barrels sal ammoniac, Tezpall Cumma.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Gleneause, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 6 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 75 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee; 125 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella; 381 bags good and 1,400 bags damaged galls, S. Bhanjee.

Riga (s), 57 bales cotton, Panachund Luckmichund; 45 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 68 bales cotton, F. Freeborough; 40 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas; 90 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 43 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 2,000 dholls coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha; 54 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 40 bales wool, Bhugwanda s Bhowanbhoy; 26 cases hingda, J. Cassumbhoy; 54 cases hingda, E. Hassum; 148 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

Australia (s), 12 bales wool. Khimjee Ramjee; 100 bales hemp and 25 bales coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Dewjee; 2 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee; 1,000 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 2,137 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 85 cases mother o' pearl shells, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 533 bags linseed, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 44 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 10 cases peacock feathers and 10 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 5 cases fishmaws, Aladin Babboo; 5 bales hides, Shuriff Sallaymohomed & Co.; 10 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 20 cases peacock feathers and 26 packages jumalgota, Megjee Jeewan; 116 pieces E teeth, Jairam Damodhur; 1 case moye teeth, A. Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 152 bags saltpetre, Luckmedass Sewjee; 608 bags gingelly seed, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Australia (s), 2 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 36 bales hides, 129 casks cocoanut oil, and 30 bales cinnamon, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

India (s), 3 bales skins and 17 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 26 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 23 chests M opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

November.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			o	o		
11	29·925	79·1	70·9	67·5	·676	0·0	86·8	74·0	NNE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE	265
12	·900	79·6	68·4	62·5	·579	0·0	89·3	73·6	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N, ENE.	323
13	·884	78·7	67·6	61·7	·574	0·0	87·4	72·4	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.	343
14	·849	77·6	68·1	63·2	·619	0·0	85·2	72·0	NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	261
15	·855	77·9	69·4	65·3	·659	0·0	84·9	72·4	NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	254
16	·854	78·9	70·3	66·3	·663	0·0	86·6	71·9	NE, NNE, NE, NNW, N, NE.	228

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

De-la-Voye, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Sanders, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Sikh Infantry, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Lane, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Hiliehpore.

Layton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Pengree, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Bengal, on duty, to Barrackpore.

Trotter, Captain, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Kattywar.

Boulderson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

DeVillamil, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 19.)

Mr. F. F. Handley, of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 7th ult.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 7th ult.

The Hon. B. H. Ellis, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl. of India, reported his return to India on the 8th inst. from the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th May last.

Mr. E. C. Bayley reverted to his office of Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., on the forenoon of the 8th inst.

The services of Mr. H. L. Dampier, Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India, in the Home Dept., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gr vr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Naesmyth, to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 22nd July last.

The Hon. J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted him in the Notification of this Dept. No. 522, dated 15th March 1872, on the 18th ult.

The services of the Rev. George Theodore Dennis, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N. W. Provinces.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Dec. 6	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Nov. 25	Monday	Dec. 17
"	Dec. 3	"	" 24
"	" 10	"	" 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 19	Tuesday	Dec. 31
"	Dec. 3		1873
"	" 17	"	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.

Saturday ..... Dec. 6

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 22	Friday	Dec. 20
"	Dec. 6		

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 29	Friday	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Extatum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in connection with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Nov. 25	Monday	Dec. 3
"	Dec. 23	"	" 31

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Russara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 4 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Beegal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bander. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1872.

CHAIRMAN—MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, Esq.
CROUPIER—HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.

STEWARDS.

John Connon, Esq.	Donald Graham, Esq.
R. M'Ilwraith Esq.	Robert Stevenson, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	J. Forbes Leith, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Robert Campbell, Esq.	Robert Clark, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.	W. J. Best, Esq.
J. D. Inverarity, Esq.	Charles Douglas, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.	T. Ormiston, Esq.
Dr. Wright.	

Intending SUBSCRIBERS to the above DINNER, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, will be good enough to SEND in their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARIES on or before the 23rd instant, when the List of Subscribers will be finally closed. Tickets—Rs. 20 each.

C. S. CRAIG, } Joint Se-
ALEX. LEITH, } cretaries.

NOTIFICATION.

ON the night of the BYCULLA CLUB DINNER to His Excellency the VICEROY, Carriages from Parell, Mazagon, and the Esplanade quarter will join the line at the Fountain near the Byculla Hotel. Carriages from Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, and Breach Candy will pass over the Frere Bridge at the Grant Road Railway Station, will then turn immediately to the left on to the road leading to Byculla and join the line near the Byculla Stables.

Carriages after setting down will be formed up on the road leading to Bellasis Bridge, west of the Club, and this road will be closed, as an approach, after 7 p m.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1872.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of TICKETS for the DURBAR are requested to be in their places by 2 o'clock.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
20th November 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAVERTY—November 18th, at Neemuch, the wife of Acting Conductor Stewart Laverty, of the Ordnance Department, of a son.

PINHEY—November 18th, at the Sangam, Poona, the wife of Robert Hill Pinhey, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

ASPUNDIARJEE JAMSEEJEE—November 19th, in the Cawasjee Patell Street, Fort, Mr. Aspundiarjee Jamsetjee. Contractor, brother-in-law of Manockjee Ruttonjee Reporter, aged 40 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HYLTON—November 8th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Edward Hylton, of a son.

NICHOLL—November 12th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. Edward Nicholl, of a son, prematurely.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

WE notice that both our local daily contemporaries have entered at some length on the Central Asiatic question, deprecating any policy except one of simple acquiescence in the advance of Russia in that region. One of them goes so far as to hazard the assertion that Russia has no designs upon Afghanistan, and it says "it may be in a third article we shall "adduce unquestionable authority in support of "our affirmation that Russia does not entertain "designs on Afghanistan." We should like very much to see this unquestionable authority, and perhaps our contemporary "may" not produce it as he by no means binds himself to do so. We should have thought Captain Sarauw was about as good an authority as could be produced on that point, for his pamphlet has all the appearance of being a semi-official Russian manifesto, and, even if it were not, he writes with so much care and intimate knowledge of what has been doing in Central Asia, that he is as high an authority on the subject as we are likely to get anywhere. The paragraph in which he speaks of the intention of Russia towards Afghanistan is as follows:—"The project of laying out a railroad along "the Amoo-Daria towards its upper course as "far as the confines of Afghanistan is already "engaging attention, and thus Peter the "Great's plan of a communication for trading "purposes with India has been brought nigh "its accomplishment. Whether the relations "of Russia with Afghanistan, which for the "moment are of a friendly nature, will long "continue so, so that a brisk trade can be developed, and Afghanistan can become the connecting tie with India, is a question for the "future. At all events, when the Russian position in Central India is sufficiently secure, "and especially when their relations with "Khiva, which just now appear to be changing "for the worse, have been put on the same footing as those with Bokhara and Kokund, "the Russians will not be kept back by "any resistance on the part of Afghanistan, "from removing the last hindrance which "prevents them from drawing near to India." There is something more than a clearly asserted intention in the above statement. The reason for the intention is given, and that is, the carrying out of Peter the Great's plan of forming a commercial connection between Russia and India through Central Asia. To that end Afghanistan must be dealt with as Bokhara and Kokund have been dealt with, and as Khiva is being dealt with at present. It is well to bear in mind at the present juncture what Russia's commercial connections have invariably implied to the States upon its ever enlarging border.

THE presence of so many native Chiefs in Bombay to meet the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in all the pomp of a magnificent public spectacle cannot but have the effect of awakening the public curiosity as to what our relations with all these Chiefs are. We say curiosity, for except to those who have travelled through the countries of our feudatories, there is very little popular knowledge as to who they are, whom they rule, what their powers are, and what supervision is exercised over them by the paramount Government. The world of Bombay is becoming used to the sight of the large turbaned, much be-decked Rajpoot driving with a host of followers behind him and a golden-laced Political Agent by his side; the faces under the turban and the cocked hat are continually smiling at each other; there is much expressed civility and some bad Hindustanee: but so far as appearances go, everything is cordial and the Governor is met by the Chief with what seems the utmost profession of the respect due to his office as the representative of the Queen. But this world of Bombay—and we may include Englishmen generally—has little means of knowing how far the outward appearances represent the real feeling, and the questions arise in the thoughtful mind—are these Chiefs attached to and happy under our rule? In the event of such another affair as the mutiny, could we rely upon their good-will as well as their self-interest? Do the protection and restraint of the British Government act as inducements to better management of their dominions, or are they used as cloaks for deeper misgovernment, and for shirking responsibilities? Does that smiling and assiduous Political fairly represent the British paramouncy, and stripped of his golden coat and cocked hat, would he be that embodiment of justice and fair dealing which the central Governments have for above a century endeavoured to find and make use of among the half barbaric Chiefs? These questions are of enormous importance and the answers to them have something to do with the stability of our Oriental Empire. We are all aware from the pages of Sir John Kaye how in 1857 the native Chiefs vigorously assisted us in our extremity; how great a confidence the old policy of *laissez faire* had created in their hearts and in the minds of their karbharees. Since those

decree by consent in plaintiff's favour, for Rs. 4,315 against defendant Dyal Treeumjee, with interest and costs.

MUPPOO PERSHY AND ANOTHER V. MOWJEE DEWEEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling appeared for the defendants and asked that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. The action was brought on an adjusted account, but not one of the instalments mentioned in the note was yet due. A written statement had been filed by defendants. After some discussion, it was ordered that on defendants signing a certain document mentioned in the plaint the suit be transferred to the long-cause list; and in default of the signatures being given in three weeks, the suit is to be set down as a short cause.

BUDROODIN ABDOOL BYOON V. NOORODIN MELLY MEEAKHAN.

The plaintiff appeared in person to sue the defendant, who resides out of Bombay, for Rs. 549 for goods sold and delivered. He said he sued the defendant in this Court, because the Small Causes Court refused to grant a summons on the ground that defendant does not reside in Bombay. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 549, interest, and costs.

GUNNESHAMDAS GOORSAMULL V. PURUSRAM RAMJEEDAS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 5,000 due by defendant on account of two hoondies. Defendant admitted the debt, but said that the above amount was in Munsore currency, equal to Rs. 4,000 of Bombay currency. With defendant's consent, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,000, costs, and interest on the judgment.

THE SAME V. THE SAME.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. This action was brought to recover Rs. 7,500 for money lent on the security of certain title-deeds, with power of sale of the property. Defendant admitted the claim. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,500, interest and costs, declaring plaintiff entitled to charge the property referred to in the schedule annexed to the plaint with the said sum of Rs. 7,500, interest and costs. In default of payment of the amount of the decree within six months, the property is to be sold by the Commissioner, and the net proceeds or a sufficient part thereof are to be paid to plaintiff in satisfaction of the decree.

The following short causes were disposed of yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

SOOBAHMULL ZOHARREMAL V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE.

Mr. Waglé for the plaintiff. This was an action for Rs. 10,000 due on a hoondie drawn by the defendant on his agents at Calcutta and purchased by the plaintiff. The hoondie was returned dishonoured, and the defendant had since become insolvent. Decree for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 3rd of October, and Rs. 300 as costs.

MOOLCHUND DOOLCHUND V. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff. This was an action brought on a dishonoured hoondie drawn by the defendant on his Calcutta agents. Decree for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 22nd September 1872 till judgment, and Rs. 300 as costs.

GOOMTABAEE, WIDOW, V DYALL TRICUMJEE.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. This was an action on an adjusted account between the parties. Defendant did not appear. Decree for Rs. 3 732-6-3, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 13th November 1871.

CASES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions:—

1. Hurrychund Gunput, held to bail by order of the High Court, for criminal breach of trust.
2. Shaik Ramzoo Shaik Ahmed, committed by Mr. Connon, for lurking house trespass and theft.
3. Edward Wilkinson, committed by Mr. J. P. Goodridge, for theft.
4. Mahadoo Canno, committed by Mr. Woodward, for criminal breach of trust.
5. Murjan Umber, Seedee, committed by Mr. Woodward, for attempting to murder and for voluntarily causing hurt.
6. Bhowdeen Shaik Hoosein, committed by Mr. Woodward, for lurking house trespass.
7. Poonsee Koresee and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for dishonest misappropriation of property.
8. Appa Bhugwan and another, committed by Mr. Woodward, for criminal breach of trust.
9. Noora Wulley, committed by Mr. Woodward, for theft.
10. Goolab Raghoo and two others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for house-breaking.
11. Sonoo Isram, committed by Mr. Woodward, for theft.
12. Antone Lukee, committed by Mr. Woodward, for dishonest misappropriation of property.
13. Wussonjee Nathoo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust.
14. John Towers, committed by Mr. Woodward, for murder.
15. Ameer, woman, committed by Mr. Woodward, for kidnapping a female minor.
16. Krishnanund Gunnesh, committed by Mr. Woodward, for theft.
17. Dhondoo Hursett, committed by Mr. Woodward, for theft.
18. Raymoo Ramjee, committed by Mr. Woodward, for house-breaking by night.
19. Shivram Tribhowun, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cheating.
20. Tribhowun Ghella and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
21. Lukhmidas Nagjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cheating.

THE HELLER WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

If it were not that there is a star of the first magnitude in Bombay just now, in the shape of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Heller and his sister would have shone more conspicuously on their present visit than they have done. When they performed here for the first time in India about a year ago, their entertainment was voted by everybody who saw it the best of its kind that ever had been brought to this country. Their tour in China and the far east has not lessened their attractiveness. The few who were in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute on Friday night must have been anew delighted with the surprising feats by Mr. Heller of manual dexterity, the humour which he contrives to send in one sparkling stream through his performances, the wonderful "supernatural vision" exercised by Miss Heller, and the really brilliant music which Mr. Heller touches off with so much ease and correctness. In the part of the entertainment called "A tale of a Canary" in the programme, a little bird was introduced and made to take part in a concussion of clever feats performed by its master. In the "magic windmill,"—the sails of which stopped and went at the command of Mr. Heller without any visible impulse, the doors throwing out particular cards which some person among the audience had just extracted from a pack, other cards mysteriously attaching themselves to corners of the sails, while the whole assisted in working out an arithmetical problem—the audience were presented with something which appeared to be scarcely mundane. The "wonderful telescope" was made to assist the magician in seeing things minutely even though some of the audience had cunningly (and as they thought successfully) hidden them within a strong tin box. The "serial riches trick," by which Mr. Heller seemed to have but to put his hand anywhere and it would come upon a rupee, astonished the man from whose clothes Mr. Heller appeared to pick coins time after time, as much as the audience, whose mortal sight was all too short to discover who was "paying out" in the airy treasury. Of Mr. Heller's pianoforte-playing who can speak too highly? If it be in the thunder and lightning dashes that are necessary to strike out some of the extraordinary combinations in the "grand fantaisie" on "La Sonnambula"—or if it be in moving the fingers with apparent ease but really with the greatest rapidity to produce the rills of trickling sound, now rippling among the silvery upper notes, now dashing through the lower octaves, all converging in a lovely version of "The Last Rose of Summer"—it is all the same to Mr. Heller, whose mastery over his splendid instrument is perfectly enchanting. It is the most natural thing in the world that he was *encored* on Tuesday night for his "Last Rose of Summer," and neither is it astonishing that after the piece with which he next favoured the audience, "Ascher's Danse Negre," full of wonderful harmony and melodious trifling with banjo sounds, they were as unsatisfied as ever and would have had more of his music if with good grace they could have dared ask to it. Mr. Heller's pianism shou'd be heard—we like it even better than his tricks, and these baffle description. His is not vulgar banging—he plays with a touch, an expression, and an executive dexterity that belong only to accomplished musicians. Of Miss Haydee Heller's "supernatural vision," who can have any other feeling but one of extreme admiration for her cleverness? Let her be blindfolded!—let Mr. Heller move among the audience, and take here a ring, there a watch of curious device, now a charm, again a nondescript article specially imported into the hall to puzzle the lady—let him hold any of these things up, or before him, or anywhere, and Miss Heller will describe it minutely, and woe to the party who ventures to give a brass ring or trinket! for she tells the audience this at once. What is it? How is it? It is not ventriloquism, for he stuffs a handkerchief in his mouth to dispel any such idea. It may be mesmerism. We cannot say—but doubtless it is wonderful, and must be seen to be believed. Mr. Heller sometimes explains a trick or two. It is worth walking several miles to hear him do this. First the deliberate way in which he cheats the audience, secondly the amusing way in which he shows up the trick and cheffs them for being deceived by something that seems to be as simple as chipping eggs, make this part of his performance thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. Heller will appear to-morrow night. To those about to visit him our advice is opposite to that which Mr. Punch vouchsafed to those about to marry.

SIGNOR MARRAS' FAREWELL CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the above on Monday night had a great musical treat afforded them. But we can scarcely pass by in silence the utter want of regulation which allowed one rupee wallahs to fill the six rupee seats to the exclusion of the rightful owners, nor do we approve of the arrangements that made many of the public ascend the Town Hall stairs uselessly to go down again and find the side entrance in order to gain admission, when by opening one of the doors this unnecessary trouble might have been avoided. Altogether the arrangements of the Concert in these respects were deplorable and well calculated to keep the public from going again.

Signor Marras had fortunately a rich banquet of melody provided inside "to soothe the ruffled crow," and though we were sorry to miss the "Besieged Resident" from his post, we found in a new arrival who sang for the first time in Bombay a tenor of such surpassing sweetness as to compensate even for so great a loss. The gentleman in question sang Blumenthal's "My Queen" and Verdi's "Celeste Aida" with a perfection seldom heard out of a professional Concert or off the stage, and if we have a fault to find, it is that instead of repeating the last verses of each song we would have preferred hearing him sing one of the popular ballads of Claribel or Virginia Gabriel.

The ladies were so strong in talent that we scarcely know where to begin. A Parsee lady proved herself an apt pupil of the Signor's by singing "Her Bright Smile" in a way we should scarcely have thought possible, and Mrs. K—— gave an old Scotch ballad very charmingly.

Mrs. F——, a lady who has charmed the Poona public, we believe, already more than once, sang Signor Marras' Edenland (which we regret is not set to less nonsensical words) and the romance from "La Favorita" in a style that made the delighted listener wish that so splendid a voice, the range of which includes the purest soprano and the deepest contralto, were allied to a little more expression, but perhaps the nervousness of singing in public may account for this sole defect. A lady whose solo did not appear in the programme sang "Home, Sweet Home" with much power and beauty, and Madame Stretton played a Fantasia on "La Ci Darem" in a style worthy of the renowned school in which she has studied.

The concerted pieces were excellently rendered, especially the charming "Doppio Quartetto" of "Pinsuti," "Noigiriamo notte e giorno," and the Signor sang the Romanza "Sprito Gentil" and a new setting of Byron's evergreen "Maid of Athens" in a fashion to make one regret that jealous Time should ever have the power to affect such a method and such an organ.

We noticed among the audience Sir Salar Jung, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Sassoon family, and a number of the European *elite* of Bombay, and we hope Signor Marras may yet be persuaded to give another "Last Concert" before his departure.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Sir W. Merewether, Chief Commissioner of Sind, was in April last ordered to Bombay on duty, and was absent from Sind for a month. The Financial Department at Bombay refused to sanction the payment of his full salary during his absence, and Sir William was obliged to appeal to the Government of India. That Government has granted him full pay, as his absence was caused by his being summoned to Bombay on duty, and in doing so it has laid down the following rules for future guidance:—

"The Governor-General in Council is at the same time pleased to rule that no officer is entitled to pay or allowance for any time he may spend beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, save with the sanction of the Government which he serves, and that the confirmation of the Government of India is required to such sanction when it involves any increase of expenditure beyond what would have been incurred if the officer had remained within his jurisdiction.

"No order passed under this resolution authorizing an officer to quit his jurisdiction, justifies him in charging travelling allowance, unless such travelling allowance is specifically sanctioned."—*Sindian.*

Our Governor.—We have very good authority for stating that His Excellency Governor Ord is seriously ill and incapacitated for official work. Since his return to the Straits he has worked so hard, that his present illness is the result, and he will have to leave the post he has so well filled for the last four or five years. We would have been glad that our present acting Lieutenant-Governor was promoted to the Governorship of these Settlements, under whose administration the Straits Colony is sure to be benefited; but rumour has it that Mr. Anthony Musgrave, the ex-Governor of British Columbia, which, since its incorporation with the dominion of Canada, has been out of employment, will likely be appointed Governor to the detriment of the interest of these Settlements. At present, however, the only official in the Straits who is empowered from Her Majesty's letters patent to act as Governor is the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, who will during the present emergency have to hold the reins of Government. Here is a clear illustration of the great blessings we get from keeping to the rules of the circumlocution officer, and red-tape routine. Here we have a Lieutenant-Governor, who has all the advantages of rank, talent, a fair prestige for business qualities, ripe active manhood, urbanity of manners, official tact and every other quality which can deservedly command respect; but promotion cometh not from the East, it travels from the West, and a few dons in Downing Street or the Colonial Office—who know as much about our Straits Colonies as these know about the aristocratic officials—have to look after our wants, and generally put the wrong man in the wrong place, instead of the right man in the right place; hence we have not only the mis-government of India, but the mismanagement of the Colonies too. A new comer has to purchase local experience by many a bungle and consequent discomfort to the people, and then, when just fit to rule, is posted off somewhere else to the *do capo* of the tune, and the subjects growl away to no purpose.—*Penang Argus.*

Killing no Murder.—"Mrs. Laura Fair is a very remarkable woman—very remarkable people are becoming scarce, therefore it would be a pity to hang Mrs. Fair." This seems to have been about the line of argument which convicted a marvellously ignorant San Francisco jury to the extraordinary verdict of acquittal which turns loose upon society a woman who has outraged nearly all the principles on which society rests. The case was simple enough in all conscience. Mrs. Fair was a woman of indifferent antecedents; she had been three times divorced and had attempted to shoot her partner in a boarding-house which she kept at Virginia city in 1864. She was tried for this crime and acquitted. The counsel who defended her on that occasion was Mr. A. P. Crittenden, a disengaged San Francisco lawyer of some eminence. The acquaintance of lawyer and client ripened into criminal intercourse. When the lawyer, who was married and had a family, tired of his paramour, and endeavoured to get rid of her, Mrs. Fair quietly waited for him on board of a passenger steamer, watched the moment when he was seated between his wife and daughter, presented a pistol to his breast, and shot him to the heart. The shooting was not denied, nor was it possible to bring any evidence to prove that it was done as a measure of self-defence. Mrs. Fair acted crazy, with some little success, after the fatal occurrence, and when her trial came on, in April, 1871, her counsel chiefly rested the defence upon Mrs. Fair's alleged susceptibility to spasmodic fits of insanity. Her doctor said she had "several delusions, some permanent, some periodic." This trial lasted about four weeks, and was remarkable in several respects. Partly for the extraordinary doctrines put forward by the defence in regard to a woman's right to take, under certain circumstances, the last revenge upon her partner in guilt; partly also for the morbid enthusiasm in favour of Mrs. Fair which was professed by certain women who persisted in thinking that she was somehow a martyr to the cause of equal social rights. In San Francisco the verdict, which was that of murder in the first degree, was thought most remarkable of all, for from the huge amount of irrelevant matter which had been forced upon the attention of the jury, a disagreement was generally expected. The Press of the Pacific Slope unanimously endorsed the verdict, and San Francisco was congratulated "on the vindication of law, justice, morality, and decency in the result of the trial." About 40 exceptions were taken to the ruling of the Court, and the familiar machinery of appeals, stay of proceeding, &c., was put in operation. Mrs. Fair was at first denied a new trial, and was sentenced to be hanged on July 28, 1871, but has, through various judicial mutations which need not be here detailed, been spared to be tried by the most ignorant jury of her countrymen that could be obtained, and to be finally acquitted. Whatever were the grounds on which this verdict was arrived at, the result is nothing less than a most ridicul us and shameful miscarriage of justice.—*New York Times.*

PALACE-BUILDING IN BENGAL.

It must not be imagined that we have any prejudice against engineers in general, or our own in particular. Neither are we disposed to create an idea of what an engineer should be. Of the same professional flesh and blood as the architect, he has boldly emancipated himself from old world fetters, and with spade, pencil and chisel is the pioneer of civilisation and progress, at least in India. What the architect was to the mediæval ear, the engineer is, or ought to be, to our own. Holding such an opinion, it is not too much to expect our engineers to do for us what the architects of Holland, of Venice, of all countries where the soil is as treacherous as that of Bengal, did, and are doing, for their countrymen. Perish every order of architecture, Greek and Roman, perish Renaissance, perish Gothic Art, at least for a time! Court the coy goddess Stability, oh Engineer, architect of the future, and have no other thought but that of winning her. A plain unvarnished tale of brick and mortar, two-storeys high, without a flaw, is all we ask of you. But what are the chances of our getting what we demand? What is the mode of obtaining designs for the public buildings of Calcutta; what is the supervision thereof and the responsibility of individuals concerned therein? Incredible as it may seem, the æsthetic and artistic part of the work—that is the preparation of the design, as well as the practical development of it, by which we mean the working and detail drawings, is entrusted to the Assistant Engineer, the lowest appointment in the Engineer establishment above the subordinates!! Although obviously the majority of these Assistant Engineers are young men who have just entered the department, there are amongst them natives of many years' service, and experienced Europeans who, have risen from the ranks, with, at times, a stray professional man, who having failed to obtain a recognition of his talents at home has generously transferred them to Bemgal. In Europe, a builder is necessarily inferior to an architect who employs him, and for the time being is his master. In India, at least in Bengal, the case is reversed. The Assistant Engineer creates; the Executive Engineer builds; in fact, performs the duties of the European contractor, with the slight difference that the capital he works with belongs to Government and not to himself. An analogy to this may be found in England, where a wealthy builder will sometimes employ a young and clientless architect to design a house or a shop, which he will pay for and then build after his own fashion with the comfortable feeling that he may do what he likes with his own. True, there are Superintending Engineers whose duties are heavy and various, but their title, if not held on the *locus a non lucendo* principle, is at best a misnomer. The supervision of the building works does not, because it cannot, rest with them. This supervision, direction, or superintendence, which can only be properly performed by the author of the design and the working drawings—that is, the Assistant Engineer—devolves upon the Executive Engineer, who is the author's master and builds (like the wealthy builder aforesaid) according to his own sweet will. So much for supervision; as for responsibility, it is so minutely divided amongst the whole army of engineers, that each man's share is too infinitesimally small to be of any practical value whatsoever. But while often regarded by the engineers themselves as an idle name, it is possible for Government to invoke it in their hour of need, whereby many, often innocent of any participation in a particular matter, involved in serious difficulty and disaster. Under the most liberal interpretation the responsibility is usually unfairly apportioned and never real, while the supervision is only a specious farce.

It is possible that we may find the state of public education on Art matters in this country defended on the score of public virtue. France, fallen from her high estate, will point the inevitable moral, as she has already been made to do, in rounder periods than can be turned in Calcutta. Though history shows that the morals sometimes decline where the arts flourish, it should not be forgotten that all things may be abused; and that, though effeminacy is sometimes the result of excessive devotion to Art, luxury, and sloth, which are Anglo-Indian characteristics, have certainly not arisen from the same cause. Nor do we think that average life in India is of so very delicate or pure a nature as to have occasion to dread much contamination from a slow process of artistic development, which we are Utopian enough to believe possible even in a land where the predominant thought of the ruling class is to leave it. The Duke of Argyll's circular, placing the Uncovenanted Service of the country within the reach of all having an interest in the soil, and indeed of all to whom India is home, may be a step in the direction to which we point. Much was obtained from the late administration, and it is usual to hope much from a new one. Although the member of a cabinet which accepts Mr. Ayrton as its Art adviser, Lord Northbrook, like others of his colleagues, was known in England as a man of cultivated taste; and we could, if it were necessary, call his attention to more than one good building within riding distance of Calcutta, the work of native architects and builders, which, in design, construction and decoration is far above the average productions of our Government officials. We remember the thrill of joy which resounded through the land when a zealous contemporary announced that the new Viceroy would "pigstick" in Lower Bengal; and no doubt a corresponding vibration of His Excellency's risible muscles accompanied it. It may not, therefore, be inopportune to add that there is a small but earnest body of men scattered about India, who would greedily welcome any serious attempt to acclimatise those higher accomplishments which enhance the value of life to the thinking fraction of the human race, while they do not interrupt the pleasures of the remainder. The knowledge that there are Anglo-Indians who really do care about this subject may serve to strengthen the hands of the few reformers in high places who are able and willing to revise the present system of constructing public buildings in Bengal—a system which, as all who run may read, involves spontaneous disruption, chronic alteration, and perpetual repair.—*India n Observer.*

SINGAPORE.

His Excellency the Governor, on the 28th ultimo, proceeded in the Colonial steamer Pluto, accompanied by H. M. S. Zebra, Capt. Denison, to Malacca, Klang, and Langkat. What was the real object of the visit, or what was effected by His Excellency, is not known. It is presumed, however, that nothing definite has been accomplished, else it would have most likely been made public at once. During His Excellency's absence, a mob of street coolies, taking it into their heads to resist the measures taken by the police to prevent street obstructions, banded together and went in a body through the streets of the town, and throwing sirrie leaves (supposed to be a sign of the secret societies) into the shops and stalls of the markets, ordered the occupants to close their places immediately, threatening that if any one refused, his shop would be immediately ransacked and the inmates severely punished. Shortly after noon on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, not a single shop in the town remained open, while crowds had collected here and there throwing stones at and otherwise maltreating policemen found in the streets, gathering round the police stations, smashing hack carriages, robbing money changers and others, and giving way to the lawlessness of mobs generally.

The Justices of the Peace were called together, and determined upon a proclamation, to be issued in Chinese print, explaining the order that had been given to the police officers, and later in the day the shops were reopened and all rioting ceased. The Military, the Volunteers, and a number of the European residents were, however, called out for two nights, less some attack should be made upon the Banks and merchants' godowns. His Excellency the Governor learned of the disturbance on his return to Malacca, and immediately returned to Singapore, reaching here late last Saturday night. The conduct of the police and the authorities in the matter has been very severely criticised. On Monday the Governor issued a proclamation appointing a Commission to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances connected with the riots. Their meetings are to be held, and a short-hand report of the evidence will be published.—*Straits Times.*

SUMMARY OF JAPAN NEWS.

Since our last the following mail arrivals and departures have to be noted. Arrivals:—Sept. 8th, P. M. S. S. Colorado, from San Francisco; Sept. 20th, M. M. str. Volga, from Hongkong; Sept. 24th, P. M. S. S. Japan, from San Francisco; Sept. 26th, P. & O. str. Avoca, from Hongkong. Departures:—Sept. 11th, P. M. S. S. Colorado, Hongkong; Sept. 11th M. M. str. Godavery, for Hongkong; Sept. 18th, P. & O. str. Bombay, for Hongkong; Sept. 26th, M. M. str. Volga, for Hongkong; Sept 26th, P. M. S. S. Japan, for Hongkong.

Owing to the loss of the America the departure of this mail has been unavoidably postponed till the current date, the departure of the Colorado being advanced from the 8th to the 1st inst., in order to render the inconvenience to shippers as trifling as possible.

A few days since the treasure tank of the America was brought to the surface, and it was discovered that the silver and gold had run together, and was for the most part useless except as bullion. When, however, the tank was carefully examined it was discovered that some holes had been drilled in the plates both top and bottom, and suspicion was at once aroused in the minds of the Company's officials. After some reflection it seemed to be accepted that a deliberate attempt had been made to rob the tank of part of its treasure. From the way in which the work was carried out it was supposed that the engineers were the guilty parties, and that after making a hole in the bottom of the tank where they struck silver only, they made a hole through the storekeeper's room and thus into the upper portion of the tank, whence they obtained a quantity of gold coin. It was supposed that the ship was set on fire in order to cover up the marks by which sooner or later they must have been discovered. This statement had obtained considerable publicity when it was ascertained that these holes were drilled for the purpose of fixing an iron stanchion which supported the deck. It need hardly be said that this conclusion, which at once cleared the engineers of all suspicion, was most welcome, not only to the Company's officials but to the whole community.

By the arrival of the Chili from Kobe we learn the particulars of a serious accident to the P. & O. str. Ottawa.

It seems that the pinion shaft broke, and the engines being thus unconnected with the screw shaft, ran away, and before they could be stopped one of the piston rods snapped and fell through the cylinder. The Ottawa was therefore taken into Oosima harbour under sail. The Chili, in leaving Kobe, trusted to the Ottawa for a supply of towing hawsers, but none being on board that steamer and none procurable at Oosima, she was obliged to leave her, bringing on only the mails in charge of the second officer, Mr. Cumberland. The Bombay will, on her way to Hongkong, take on board the cargo of the Ottawa; the next P. & O. steamer from Hongkong will tow the disabled vessel to this port.—*Japan Mail.*

THE ARREST OF Mr. COUSENS.

In the afternoon of Sunday, the 1st instant, Mr. Cousens, who was leaving Kobe on his way to England, came in a native boat alongside the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, in which he had taken his passage. The foot of the companion-ladder was already occupied by one boat, but that conveying Mr. Cousens was immediately behind it and had a natural right to the next place. The weather was rainy, and a short chopping sea made any unnecessary detention at the ladder unpleasant, if not in some slight sense dangerous. At this time the Consulate boat, bearing Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with whom were Mr. Gower and Mr. Wilkinson, Consular officers, rowed up behind Mr. Cousens' boat, and something of a struggle—not an unnatural thing—for the first place ensued. A boatman on board the Consulate boat pushed Mr. Cousens' sampan astern, when Mr. Cousens struck him with a small piece of matting which lay near him, warning him at the same time that any repetition of his act would be similarly dealt with. Mr. Wilkinson, who was unknown to Mr. Cousens, made some remark relative to the striking of his boatman, when the latter making another attempt to send his boat forward, was again struck by Mr. Cousens. Upon this Mr. Wilkinson exclaimed in an excited manner, "Do you know who I am, Sir?" to which Mr. C. replied in the negative, adding "and I do not care;" Mr. Wilkinson rejoining, "You shall hear from me, Sir!" and immediately leaving for the shore. Within three-quarters of an hour the steamer was ready for sea and leaving her anchorage, when the Consulate boat was seen making for her. Mr. Wilkinson and the constable were on board, and the former, mounting the side of the vessel, called out in a most excited manner, "That is the man, arrest him; I call on the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England to assist me in arresting that man." Mr. Cousens, who remained perfectly calm during this deplorably undignified proceeding, at once said to Mr. W.:—"Mr. Wilkinson, I had no idea it was you; I had no intention of insulting you, and if I did so, I am very sorry for it." Mr. W. replied—at that time he could do no more—"It is no use now, the warrant is issued, and you must come." Mr. Cousens returned with him, and on the trial of the case the next day, was condemned to two days' imprisonment, which he underwent at the Consulate—the Japanese jail, which, to the scandal of the British Government, is generally used for Her Majesty's unruly subjects, having been pronounced unfit for the reception of any European.

Such are the outlines of the case which has caused so much natural indignation both at Kobe and here.

In the few remarks we have already made upon it, we have acknowledged that Mr. Cousens was wrong in striking the boatman. But what was his position? He was standing in his boat trying to keep her away from the side of the steamer against which a rough sea was forcing him. No one would venture to call him a timid man, and he considered himself in danger. He was trying to get to the ladder, which was a place of safety, and the boatman of a boat coming up from behind pushed his boat astern and attempted to get his place. What Englishman would have borne this? For better or worse we are an irascible race, and, in addition, have an ingrained pride of race which makes an act such as that committed by the Consulate boatman a gross personal indignity. But Mr. Cousens exhibited no passion. His action was that of a man irritated at the action of the boatman, but anxious only to keep him in his place. Many men would assuredly have pitched him into the water,—which would have been extremely wrong, but extremely British. Mr. Cousens simply took up a small piece of matting and flapped the man with it. No one has ever pretended that the boatman was hurt. Mr. Cousens certainly was provoked; he certainly exhibited no passion; and, as certainly, did the boatman no injury. Mr. Wilkinson warned him not to repeat the act, but Mr. Cousens, like nine men out of ten under similar circumstances, was in little humour to take this as a divine command.

"Do you know who I am, Sir?"

I am His Highness's dog at Kew:
Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog are you?

What must strike every one who reads the whole case is the abject silliness of it—the trumpery assertion and vindication of an illusory dignity—the absence of all good judgment, knowledge of the world, and common sense. It is almost like a scene from Bombastes, or a sketch taken in Lilliput. But, for all this we sincerely hope it will not be allowed to pass without remonstrance. The administration of British law in this country has been discredited, and, to all appearance, private passion has deflected its conscientious and even current. This should not be; neither should proceedings bearing this colour be permitted to pass without remonstrance from us or rebuke from superior authority.—*Japan Mail.*

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GAMING TABLES.

Disorder reigns rampant at the gaming tables, and gross dishonesty lays itself out for a living here. In the old days it was rarely indeed that you saw two players claiming the same stake, when the stake was of any importance. *Chevaliers d'industrie* knew the chief croupier was there to protect the customers as well as the bank, and that a false claim would probably be punished by exposure or expulsion. If the director found himself puzzled to pronounce, or believed both claims to be made in good faith, he generally paid both the claimants. Now such squabbles are of hourly occurrence, and over sums so large that it is difficult to attribute the false claim to misapprehension. That is the reason, perhaps, why the bank has abandoned the old system of conciliation as too costly, and has taken to the cheaper plan of leaving the rivals to fight it out. But the result is that the rooms have come to resemble bear gardens, while no gentleman can seat himself to play except at the hazard of an altercation with some brazen-tongued *escroc* or brazen-faced *lorette*. Reasons the more, surely, for ladies, and especially English ladies, staying away. At least, one would fancy so; for the tradition still lingers with us of the times when the typical Englishwoman was regarded as the incarnation of a purity approaching to austerity, and ladies of indifferent character were constrained to ape their betters. The Mesdames Cruchecassée might sneer at the shy ferocity of the Englishwoman's virtue and the chilly prudery of her demeanour; the men might admire and sneer and call her *bégueule*. But, on the whole, when the Englishman could carry his head high and declare himself a *civis Romanus*, he never felt more proud of his country than when he contrasted the behaviour of his country women with that of their foreign sisters. Now all that is changed. An Englishman in difficulties must stand as well he may on his individual character, and say as little as may be about his Roman citizenship. If any one is entitled to boast or to bully on the strength of his citizenship, it is a subject of that new Holy Roman Empire whose capital is Berlin and whose prophet is Bismarck. We know better than foreigners that if Englishmen abroad have for a time lost something of their self-respect, it is owing to the timid penny-wise policy and the sentimental delusions of a Government, and not to any decay of the national spirit. But morals are known to deteriorate when nations suffer in their self-respect, and the greater laxity of manners among our travelling country women is an unpleasant coincidence to say the least of it. Time was when, if you saw one of them regularly seated at the tables, you could pronounce off-hand on her character with little danger of doing her injustice. Anonyma risked her rouleaux when out for her summer tour, or some fallen Becky Sharpe came down in faded finery from her garret to try and double the florin or two she had obtained from doubtful charity. Now every one seems to make their game, the women as freely and boldly as the men. They may not stake so heavily as Jewish bankers from Frankfort, Russian princes, Magyer boyards, or Mediterranean mongrels, and *pour cause*; but they play out to the limits of their tether, and often their tether appears to be a pretty long one. It is not a case of borrowing a florin or two from husband, father, or brother, throwing them end-ways on to the cloth, blushing to the roots of the hair as, seeing them roll about, they explain to the croupiers where they desire to place them, and finally showing white teeth and dimples when the stakes were swept up by the remorseless rake. Not at all. Now-a-days the English maid or matron draws in her chair in most business-like fashion, smilingly receiving the cards to cut from a gentleman with the brand of the galleys on his features, and possibly the mark of the chain on his ankle. On the other side she rubs shoulders with a lady much better known than respected in the Parisian dancing-saloons, and about whose vocation, indeed, there could be no manner of doubt, even if she did not afficher it by a costume excessively decolletee and a tawdry blaze of Palais Royal jewelry. Not that in her gorgeous show she has greatly the disadvantage of her English neighbour. Except that the jewels of the one are real and those of the other sham—that the chains of "respectability" are gold while those of disreputability are mossic—the pair might be intimates if not sisters. Possibly a week or so may bring them yet nearer identity when the couple of ladies have established a play-table intimacy and the English jewels have gone to the *mont-de-piete*. For in the frankness of the excitement of winning and losing as the game goes on, the English woman exchanges congratulations or condolences, or holds counsel with her neighbours, and so the intimacy warms fast. The young matrons may show themselves the more easy at first, on the strength of their matronhood; but in the greater exuberance of their girlish spirits the maids soon make up for lost time when once they are fairly intoxicated with the excitement. The intoxication is kept up, for when their impressionable natures have been steeped in the spirit of the game, they can never keep themselves away from the tables. There they are the first thing in the morning, when the great professional players, worn with long years of dissipation, are still trifling over their breakfast. There they are the last thing at night, scrambling for napoleons with fingers sparkling with rings, among all the rascality and rouerie of Europe. There are women among them, too,—public characters they choose to make themselves, so we need not scruple to write of them,—who bring their children as regularly as they come themselves; and, strange to say, they are not ostracized altogether by their own sex, while they are the objects of assiduous gallantry to travelling countrymen of character who may be presumed to possess humanity and sense. Yet, for our own part, were we to embody the Spirit of Evil, we should scarcely know how to incarnate it more appropriately than in an attractive woman who, day after day, seats her child beside her in a hell just at the age when he is most impressionable. Women of the kind may be the exception, but then they are generally tolerated in such English society as lingers on at a German gambling-place when the lights are being extinguished for the season and the best company has departed. Be the cause of this sad change what it may, we may be thankful that the German Government has decided to remove this temptation from the way of weak natures, now that the old conventional restraints are being so fast relaxed. Should any other country extend its hospitality to the tables after the scandals of the last few months in Germany, at least it will do it with open eyes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Cabinet Council of which I told you last week proved a much more grievous affair for those who took part in it than probably most of them anticipated. The commercial treaty with France proved a very hard nut to crack, and it was several days before the united jaws of the Ministry could make any impression on its tough shell. I had occasion to call on a prominent member of the Cabinet on Friday night on an affair of some little importance and paid my visit at eight o'clock, feeling assured that the Council work would have been over for the day long previously. His wife was at home—they had run up from Yorkshire merely for this purpose, and were occupying only a few rooms in the lower part of the house. She informed me that the dinner had been waiting nearly an hour and a half, but that her husband could not give her, when he left, the least idea of what time he would be able to return. They sat far more than eight hours that day, and matters, I found, were equally bad on Saturday, when the sitting lasted from noon until a little after eight o'clock, and the discussion was resumed on Monday. This extreme attention and hard work have been rendered necessary not only by the urgency of the occasion but by the wide range and complexity of the details involved in the changes which it is proposed to make in our commercial relations with France. The proposals of the French Cabinet have had to be discussed not only in their general bearings but on their individual merits. Although it is whispered any compromise whatever was strongly opposed by some "thick and thin" free-traders, notable among them Mr. Lowe, the various questions have now, it is understood, been put upon proper bases, so far as we are concerned, and it is hoped that the negotiations will soon be brought to a successful conclusion. It is believed that during the progress of the ministerial deliberations some concessions were made by M. Thiers which were of material assistance, and our shipowners are strongly of opinion that in future English ships will be placed, if not on the footing they occupied under the Imperial regime, at all events upon one that will offer less restriction than at present, and enable them to compete fairly with the shipping of other nations, especially with that of Germany.—*Madras Times' London correspondent.*

INTERESTING AND USEFUL HINTS ON FOOD.

(*Times*, Oct. 1.)

We publish to-day a letter from Baron Liebig, in which he enters the lists in defence of the utility of the well-known extract of meat. We do not propose to discuss the merits of this particular controversy, which may safely be left in the hands into which it has fallen. But we wish to point out that it forms only a small part of a subject of general and pressing interest, which extends beyond the comparatively narrow domain of chemical inquiry and embraces everything relating to the nourishment of the human race. In this country, notwithstanding the supposed practical tendencies of the national character, we waste food upon a scale unknown elsewhere; and the loss which is incurred in the families, more often from ignorance than from carelessness, is multiplied a thousandfold in the hands of those dealers who may be regarded as purveyors-general to the people. The present time, as one of usual scarcity and dearness of some among the chief elements in the national dietary, furnishes a fitting season for calling attention to such waste, and for considering how far, and by what means, it might be remedied, as well as for considering the relative values, and the proper places in a rational alimentary scale, of some of the many kinds of food which we now fail to utilize to the fullest advantage.

The popular writings of Baron Liebig many years ago rendered most of us in some degree acquainted with the classification of substances used for food and with the purposes they were severally supposed to fulfil. He taught broadly that food might be divided into three groups—the albuminous, of which flesh is the type; the oleaginous, or fatty; and the saccharine, which includes the innumerable forms of starch which are capable of easy conversion into sugar. He taught that the oleaginous matter eaten was partly stored up in the economy as deposited fat, and partly "burnt off" as fuel for the production of animal heat. The saccharine matter was entirely burnt off in the same way; and only the albuminous was capable of being converted into the solid tissues of the body, and of replacing a daily waste of those tissues which was assumed to be considerable. The albuminous group of substances were found not only in animal food, but were largely represented in the vegetable kingdom, especially by the "gluten" of wheat and by substances in which the pea and bean family were especially rich. Had it not been for this, life, Baron Liebig taught, could not have been maintained on vegetable food alone; and, as it was, vegetables presented the necessary albuminous nutriment in forms more complex, and less easy of application to the repair of

Thomas Maclear. He is used to strange thing Ladies have come asking to have their futures told them by the stars. My horoscope tells me that in latitude 49 deg. south the Lualaba runs between 26 and 27 deg. east. Never mind about the truth of it; it makes this great river less likely to be the Congo. Surely I may joke about it when others get angry when they talk about inner Africa, which they never saw. In a speech of yours reported in an *Overland Mail* that came to hand yesterday, you say, if I read it right, that the Government has given 300*l.* to my daughters. I read it over and over again to be sure, for it seemed too good news to be true. If there is no mistake, my blessing upon them. I have only been trying to do my duty like a Briton, and I take it as extremely kind that me and mine have been remembered by Her Majesty's Ministers.

I am distressed at hearing no tidings of Sir Roderick except that he had been ill. It awakens fears for the dearest friend in life. With kind salutations to Lady and Miss Frere—I am, affectionately yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Miss Livingstone sends to the *Glasgow Herald* the following extracts from a letter received from her father, dated "Unyanyembe, June 2nd and July 1, 1872" :—

Fearing that I should get a third lot of slaves, I desired Mr. Stanley, if he should meet such, at once to send them back—no matter what expense had been incurred—and get me fifty freemen only. This led to the Search Expedition, in which Oswell was being abandoned. I had not the remotest idea of it coming, and am sorry that in not accepting it I am seemingly ungrateful. I am extremely thankful; but I have but little to do before finishing up, and eight months from the time my men come will, please the Almighty, see me back at Ujiji on my way home. Fearing that if I took my journal with me over rivers and lakes I should run the risk of losing it altogether, I entrusted it to Mr. Stanley in a box containing two chronometers for Admiral Richards, two watches, and a number of curiosities for you all. He proved himself a good Samaritan to me in my sore distress, and I felt and still feel truly grateful. I have written two letters to the *New York Herald*. I meant to keep most of my matter for publication by myself, but the very great expense Mr. Bennett went to in sending Mr. Stanley led me to give him frankly what may enable him to write a book. It will in his hands do us no harm, for the Americans are good, generous friends.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EARLY HISTORY.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE began life in a very lowly capacity. In the volume of his travels which he published in 1857, and which many of our readers must remember as the great book of that year, he gives us a very plain and frank account of his start in life. His grandfather tenanted a small farm in Ulva, one of the Hebrides, but finding it insufficient to support his family, he removed to Blantyre Works, a large cotton factory above the Clyde, in which his sons were employed, and which those of our readers who have paid a visit to the Falls of Clyde must have beheld with interest. Livingstone's own father ultimately became a small tea-dealer; but the only inheritance he left to his children—and certainly it was a very valuable one—was a "pious example," the ideal of which, as Livingstone himself says, "is so beautifully and truthfully portrayed in Burn's 'Cottars Saturday Night.'" We shall allow the Traveller himself to proceed with his own story :—

"The earliest recollection of my mother recalls a picture so often seen among the Scottish poor—that of the anxious house-wife striving to make both ends meet. At the age of ten I was put into the factory as a 'piecer,' to aid by my earnings in lessening her anxiety. With a part of my first week's wages I purchased Ruddiman's 'Rudiments of Latin,' and pursued the study of that language for many years afterwards, with unabated ardour, at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labours was followed up till twelve o'clock, or later, if my mother did not interfere by jumping up and snatching the books out of my hands. I had to be back in the factory by six in the morning, and continue my work, with intervals for breakfast and dinner, till eight o'clock at night. [No Factory Acts existed for the protection of poor young Livingstone, yet he tells us :]—I read in this way many of the classical authors, and knew Virgil and Horace better at sixteen than I do now."

Livingstone knew well what the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" was, but with his intense ardour for reading he overcame them all. He says :—

"My reading while at work was carried on by placing the book on a portion of the spinning-jenny, so that I could catch sentence after sentence as I passed at my work; I thus kept up a pretty constant study undisturbed by the roar of the machinery. To this part of my education I owe my present power of completely abstracting the mind from surrounding noises, so as to read and write with perfect comfort amidst the play of children or near the dancing and songs of savages. The toil of cotton-spinning, to which I was promoted in my nineteenth year, was excessively severe on a slim, loose-jointed lad, but it was well paid for; and it enabled me to support myself while attending medical and Greek classes in Glasgow in winter, as also the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, by working with my hands in summer. I never received a farthing of aid from any one, and should have accomplished my project of going to China as a medical missionary in the course of time by my own efforts, had not some friends advised my joining the London Missionary Society on account of its perfectly unsectarian character. It 'sends neither Episcopacy, nor Presbyterianism, nor Independency, but the gospel of Christ to the heathen.' This exactly agreed with my ideas of what a Missionary Society ought to do; but it was not without a pang that I offered myself, for it was not quite agreeable to one accustomed to work his own way to become in a measure dependent on others. And I would not have been much put about though my offer had been rejected. Looking back now on that life of toil, I cannot but feel thankful that it formed such a material part of my early education; and were it possible, I should like to begin life over again in the same lowly style, and to pass through the same hardy training."

Livingstone expresses sound sense here, which many parents and many young men themselves would do well to lay to heart. Every boy should learn what it is to work with his hands. There is far too much ambition among parents in middle-class life to make gentlemen of their sons all at once. Hence we find the profession of clerking, salesmen, and all that class who wear, or should wear, a good coat on their back dreadfully overcrowded, and hence, while working men are getting their wages up in all directions, poor clerks and drapers assistants, &c., are left to starve in genteel poverty. This, however, is a digression.

In 1840 Livingstone embarked for South Africa, and reached Cape Town after a three months' voyage. He soon became acquainted with that other distinguished missionary, Dr. Moffat, whose daughter, now deceased, he married. For sixteen years Livingstone proved himself a zealous and faithful servant of the London Missionary Society. After living so long among the natives in that strange, and we might say, almost undiscovered land, embracing the great continent of Central Africa, he was seized with a strong impulse to explore the virgin soil of the wide expanse of country that lay before him, composed for the most part, as it was, of primitive forests, lofty mountains, great rivers, and spacious lakes, round which dwelt savage tribes that had never seen the face of a white man. His first great discovery was Lake Nyassa in 1849. Starting again he crossed the continent from the Zambesi to the Cosago, two mighty rivers, and thence to Loando, the capital of Angola, which occupied about eighteen months (from January 1852 to June 1854). In September of the same year he commenced his return journey by way of Linzanti, the capital of the great Makololo tribe, reached Quilimane on the Indian Ocean in May 1856, whence he took the ship for home, and was the great "British Lion" of 1857, being feted and honoured everywhere, particularly in Glasgow and Edinburgh. No traveller was ever more affectionately or more enthusiastically received. Scotland was rightly proud of him.

In 1858 he returned to Quilimane, to which he was appointed British Consul. Subsequently he resumed his explorations, and starting from a point on the coast considerably north of Quilimane, he in 1866 swept round by the southern end of Lake Nyassa; then proceeded some hundreds of miles almost due north, exploring a whole series of lakes and rivers on what may be called the table-land of Central Africa. Pressing still further north he reached Ujiji, on the eastern side of the Lake Tanganyika. From this point he penetrated several hundreds of miles to the westward, discovering more lakes and rivers; but, as the reader is aware, he was reluctantly obliged, on account of fever and short supplies, to abandon that expedition before completing his discoveries and to return to Ujiji. It was here, as the reader is also aware, that the brave Stanley found Livingstone footsore and weary almost unto death, and after remaining with him four months, left him to complete his life work.

We need not repeat the story of this magnificent enterprise on the part of the *New York Herald* and its dashing representative. Our readers know that for years reports had been repeatedly circulated, and as often contradicted, that Livingstone had been killed by the savages among whom he lived, and that his long silence, a silence lasting for more than two years, gave countenance to the last of these evil reports, till Mr. Stanley went and "ferretted" him out, and, as it were, "raised him from the dead."

What, let us ask in conclusion, is the result of those great discoveries to which Livingstone has devoted his life? Is it that he has only filled up with mountains, rivers, and lakes that great white space in the central portion of the continent of Africa, and added to the schoolboy's difficulties in geography? Well, to have done that (begging Harry's pardon) is something. But he has done more. Throughout all his travels he has sustained the character of the medical missionary—that most useful of all kinds of missionaries to the heathen—he has spread the good news of the gospel at the same time that he has exercised the healing art, and waged war against the great curse of humanity—slavery; and lastly, he has opened up a vast expanse of rich and beautiful country, with lakes more numerous than are found on the southern borders of Canada, and with a much warmer and more congenial climate—a continent, in fact, which only requires to be peopled and governed by the indomitable Anglo-Saxon race to rival in time the mighty Republic of America, which is destined to become—there is no doubt of it—the grand ruling nation of the world.—*Clackmannan Advertiser.*

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